

SANK U-BOAT ON HER FIRST TRIP

British Freighter Celebrated Maiden Voyage.

Caught Her Off the Coast of Ireland.

An Atlantic Port, Cable.—A British freight steamer, fresh from the yards of her builders, celebrated her maiden trans-Atlantic voyage by running down and sinking a German submarine off the Irish coast, her crew reported upon their arrival to-day.

The submarine came to the surface suddenly a short distance off the ship's bow, and was caught by the British helmsman's quick work almost before the U-boat commander could puzzle out through the steamer's remarkable camouflage whether she was going or coming.

Members of crew who were on deck, described the ripping sound made as the submarine was torn apart, and told of the quantities of oil which marked the spot where the U-boat went down.

A formal report of the incident was made to the British Consul at the port of arrival to be forwarded to the British Admiralty in London, where the question of rewarding all hands will be determined.

A Simple and Cheap Medicine.—A simple, cheap and effective medicine is something to be desired. There is no medicine so effective a regulator of the digestive system as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple, they are cheap, they can be got anywhere, and their beneficial action will prove their recommendation.

AMERICANS BEAT OFF BIG ATTACK

Engaged for First Time in Great Somme Battle.

Three German Battalions Heavily Repulsed.

With the French Army in France, Cable.—A heavy German attack launched yesterday against the Americans in the vicinity of Villers-Bretonneux was repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. The German preliminary bombardment lasted two hours, and then the infantry rushed forward, only to be driven back, leaving large numbers of dead on the ground in front of the American lines.

The German bombardment opened at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and was directed especially against the Americans, who were supported on the north and south by the French. The fire was intense, and at the end of two hours the German commander sent forward three battalions of infantry. There was hand-to-hand fighting all along the line, as a result of which the enemy was thrust back, his dead and wounded lying on the ground in all directions. Five prisoners remained in American hands.

The struggle, which lasted a considerable time, was extremely violent, and the Americans displayed marked bravery throughout.

It was the first occasion in which the Americans were engaged in the big battle which has been raging since March 21, and their French comrades are full of praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves under trying circumstances, especially in view of the fact that they are fighting at one of the most difficult points on the battle front. The American losses were rather severe.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

GERMANS DESIRE A PEACE MOVE

Wish is Father to Thought, is the Belief.

Realize Failure of Drive on the West.

Washington Report.—Wireless despatches dated The Hague, and quoting

DRS. SOPER & WHITE Specialists. Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Stn, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Cologne newspapers are saying Pope Benedict intends to issue a new peace offer on May 19, were accepted in official circles here to-day as another bit of German propaganda. Heretofore the State Department has been able to gather an intimation of the purpose of the Pontiff to initiate peace proposals, but not a suggestion of such an intension has come from any source recently.

The statement in the despatch that the news of the Pope's purpose had reached Berlin, "where it had been received sympathetically," was taken here to indicate that German influence is being brought to bear on the Pontiff to intervene. Assuming such to be the case, officials feel that there might be some grounds for believing that the Germans now recognize that their efforts to attain a military decision in the west this summer are doomed to failure.

Externally or Internally, it is Good. When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

CANADIAN BOY FLIER WINS V.C.

18-Year-Old Fought Eight Hun Triplanes.

Badly Wounded, but Saved Observer.

London, Cable.—A remarkable story of a flight in the air by a young Manitoba airman who won the Victoria Cross is officially related to-night. Lieut. Alan Arnett McLeod, son of Dr. McLeod, of Stonewall, Man., is only 18 years old, has seen less than two months' service in France, and has been in the air service only one year, enlisting directly after training, partly in Canada.

The official story runs: Whilst flying with Observer Lieut. A. W. N. Hammond, attacking formations by bombs and machine gun fire, he was assailed at 5,000 feet by eight triplanes, which dived at him from all directions, firing from their front guns. He enabled his observer by skilful manoeuvring to fire bursts at each machine in turn, shooting three down out of control. Lieut. McLeod by this time had received five wounds. Whilst continuing the engagement a bullet penetrated his petrol tank and set the machine afire. He then climbed out on the left bottom plane, controlling the machine from the side, and by side-slipping steeply kept the flames to one side, thus enabling the observer to continue firing till the ground was reached. The observer had been wounded six times when the machine crashed in No Man's Land. Lieut. McLeod, notwithstanding his own wounds, dragged him away from the burning wreckage at great personal risk from heavy machine gun fire. This very gallant pilot was again wounded by a bomb whilst engaged in this act of rescue, but persevered until he placed Lieut. Hammond in comparative safety before falling himself in exhaustion from loss of blood.

Lieut. McLeod is, the Canadian Press understands, in a hospital now in London in a serious condition.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

GERMAN BOYS IN BIG BATTLE LINE

Many of 1919-1920 Class at the Front.

Much Explaining to Troops Going On.

(By Herbert Russell, Staff Correspondent, Reuter's, Limited.)

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—The German field recruit depots are being heavily drawn upon to replace recent casualties. The 13th Reserve division has just received a company of 250 boys of the 1919-20 class, who had only eight weeks' training, and were not to be engaged in fighting unless absolutely necessary. But the fact that they are now with the division in the battle-line suggests the anticipation that they may have to be used.

Prisoners say there has been a good deal of explaining in progress behind the enemy's lines. When an attack is repulsed the German officers tell the men it was not seriously intended as an offensive manoeuvre, but merely as a reconnaissance in force to test the strength of the enemy.

THEOLOGY STUDENTS TO ENLIST

Winnipeg, Report.—All students for Holy Orders of the Anglican Church will have to do the khaki, if fit, and their classes called, according to a decision unanimously arrived at by Judges Curran, Galt, and Haggart. The decision came into force through an appeal by four students who were to be ordained into the Church within a few weeks. The four students were told to get into the army and their exemptions were cancelled.

"Singular. Isn't it?" "What is singular, Brother Bones?" "How few men boast of the size of their incomes these days!"—Detroit Free Press.

NO LIMIT TO AMERICAN ARMY

War Secretary Baker Opposes Restrictions.

He Will Submit a Suitable Proposal.

Washington Report.—Secretary of War Baker, at a hearing to-day before the House Military Affairs Committee, in confidential session, asked that Congress grant unlimited power for the creation of an army of whatever size necessary for the prosecution of the war. He told the committee that it would be ill-advised to restrict the number of men to be utilized, and that the size of the army should be increased in the discretion of the Government, as transportation and equipment facilities warrant.

Secretary Baker indicated he would submit a proposed measure, probably as an amendment to the draft law, to grant the unlimited authority asked. Under the existing draft law, as construed by Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, and others, there is authority for the use of only 1,000,000 men under the draft. Mr. Dent yesterday introduced a bill to authorize a draft total of 4,000,000 men, which with volunteers already in the service, would make an ultimate possible maximum strength of 5,000,000 men.

Secretary Baker was questioned by the committee regarding his views to increasing the draft age. He said he was studying the subject and had made no decision.

The House Military Committee will immediately resume consideration of the annual appropriation bill, and Secretary Baker's idea is that it shall provide only for the number immediately foreseen.

Indications are that it will carry provision for equipment, transportation, pay and other expenses of approximately \$6,000,000 men, as part not of a specific programme, but as a furtherance of a blanket authority plan involving use of all or part of the funds appropriated and supplemental appropriations later on as their need may become apparent.

Secretary Baker, at the conclusion of the hearing, dictated this statement:

"The War Department programme was presented to the House Military Committee this morning. It involved the expediting of the training of men and the increasing of the army as rapidly as ability to equip and transport them can be foreseen. The Secretary of War declined to discuss the numbers of the proposed army for the double reason that any specific number implies a limit and the only point of limit is our ability to equip and transport men, which is constantly on the increase.

"The details of the estimates pro-

posed for the regular appropriation of 1919-19 will be gone into with the committee beginning at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. These estimates when approved by the committee and acted upon by Congress, will be supplemented by subsequent appropriations as the facilities for transportation and the additional equipment increase.

"Regarding the draft quota matter there was a discussion. Secretary Baker took the position that he desired to have sufficient quotas based on the number of men in Class One without the credits. There was no change suggested as to the draft age limits."

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms can take this preparation without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

BRITISH GAIN ON TWO FRONTS

Mezrah, in Palestine, Occupied by Gen. Allenby.

Have Reached Tauk River, in Mesopotamia.

London Cable.—An official communication issued this evening regarding the operations in Palestine says the British have advanced along the line of one mile in the vicinity of Mezrah and occupied that village. The British troops east of the Jordan River attacked the enemy holding the foothills south of Es-Salt Tuesday, and the mounted troops were within two miles of Es-Salt by nightfall. The communication adds that 260 prisoners had been taken.

ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA. British troops in Mesopotamia carrying on their pursuit of the retreating Turkish forces have advanced as far as the Tauk River, it is officially announced this afternoon.

The text of the statement reads: "On April 30 our pursuing troops advanced as far as the Tauk River. Twelve more field guns were captured on the 29th and the number of prisoners now amount to 1,500.

"Information from the Arab forces operating in the Moab area shows that 5,500 prisoners were taken in the course of the recent attacks along the Hedjaz Railway. West of the Jordan our line advanced to a maximum depth of one mile in the vicinity of Mezrah. The village and high ground to the west were occupied after slight enemy resistance."

BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Further Details of the Committee's Report.

Views on the Rationing of Neutrals.

London Cable.—The interim report of the Committee on Trade after the war, of which Baron Balfour of Burleigh is chairman, says:

"Any general prohibition of exports to present enemy countries after the war would be impracticable and inexpedient."

The report deals with the treatment of exports from the United Kingdom and British overseas possessions and the conservation of the resources of the Empire during the transitional period after the war. The report declares the present system of rationing neutral countries is impracticable and inexpedient, but adds:

"The Paris regulations can be carried into effect if the policy of joint control of certain important commodities can be agreed upon between the allies and the Empire for the transitional period.

"Any measure should aim at securing priority for the requirements of the British Empire and its allies to materials which mainly are derived from those countries and required by them."

"The commission considers this policy should be applied by prohibiting certain exports except under license."

"So far as the United Kingdom alone is concerned," the report continues, "the policy of restriction and regulation should be applied to cotton yarn, wool tops, worsted, mohair, and alpaca yarns. The output which formerly found a market in Germany is likely to find compensatory outlets pending the restoration of French and Belgian industries.

"It may be necessary for a year after the war to regulate the export of coal, to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom and its allies. Compensatory outlets should be sought in France, Italy, and Belgium for a large portion of the coal formerly exported to Germany.

"In the case of oil seeds and nuts proposals have already been adopted by the Government for diverting from enemy countries after the war the production of certain African colonies.

"The committee concurs in the recommendations of the Iron and Steel Trade Committee that, so far as may be arranged, no raw materials shall be permitted immediately after the war to be despatched to present enemy countries from the mineral resources under British control. If the Dominions find these suggestions impossible they might secure results by heavy ex-

port duties to present enemy countries, with precautions to prevent neutrals from purchasing on account of such countries."

The interim report on certain essential industries deals with tungsten, magnetos, optical and chemical glass, hosiery, needles, thorium nitrate, drugs and barytes.

SEIZING CLOTHING.

German Civilians Must Give Up 3,000,000 Suits.

London Cable.—The latest addition to the long list of necessities of which there is an acute shortage in Germany is clothing. In spite of the alleged discovery of a method of turning paper into yarn for wearing apparel and other purposes, the Imperial clothing office has issued a manifesto to the public announcing it must obtain, in the shortest possible time, no fewer than 3,000,000 men's suits for those employed in munition factories, in agriculture, on the tramways and in mines.

To this end the general public must contribute whatever old clothes it can. Each Federal Government will determine the number of suits to be raised in each commune, and it will be the business of the communal authorities to collect them. The office expects the required number of suits will be supplied voluntarily, and that compulsion will be avoided."

Praises this Asthma Remedy.—A grateful user of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy finds it the only remedy that will give relief, though for thirteen years he had sought other help. Years of needless suffering may be prevented by using this wonderful remedy at the first warning of trouble. Its use is simple, its cost is slight and it can be purchased almost anywhere.

KAISER VISITS LONG HERMANN

As the Hun Calls the Long-Distance Gun.

While Faithful Boswell Notes His Words.

London Cable.—The Kaiser has found his Boswell in Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, who, says the Daily News, retails to the German public all the wise and humane utterances the "All Highest" has been making of late in the course of his tour around the battlefields of Flanders.

Rosner faithfully records how the Kaiser as the clock strikes sits down to his soup, which he brings with him in a thermos saucepan, and how, afterward, he busies himself ideally with picking fresh violets to send them to the Kaiserin. Rosner accompanies the Kaiser on his round and witnesses his meeting with a squad returning from the battlefield.

"What's Tommy doing?" asks the Kaiser.

"Tommy is running away, your Majesty," is the reply.

"Let him run, then," observes the Kaiser, "people who are in a hurry must not be kept back."

Rosner gives an account of the Kaiser's visit to the big gun, and says "Long Hermann"—as it seems to be called by the Germans—is firing at Paris. Rosner writes: "It does not really look like a gun at all; it is more like a gigantic grey crane, which for some unaccountable reason has been planted here amid violets, primroses and other Spring flowers. It stands dreaming, as it were, and then it suddenly awakens, disturbing the peace of this field. The violent disturbance of the air, which shakes the very trunks of trees, becomes quite visibly a black thread cutting along the sky. This thread is the travelling calamity."

"It can travel thus 78 miles, but it is satisfied this time with less. It will remain on the move exactly 180 seconds. We stand still and watch its course. Birds which had been soaring in the air come back frightened to the trees and once more the gun stands like some prehistoric animal. More minutes—the calamity has landed in Paris."

114-MILE GUN SENT TO ALLIES

Syracuse, N. Y., report: A mammoth gun capable of shooting 114 miles, much farther than the 76-mile gun with which Germany has been bombarding Paris, has been made at Edystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Company at West Philadelphia.

The great gun has already been shipped abroad.

David L. Hornbrook, of No. 55 Madison street, has seen the big gun and has sat in the breach of it. No idea of the size could be given, although it was shipped on two flat cars.

It will shoot a 14-inch shell 114 miles, and can be used on land or on a battleship.

It is without doubt the greatest gun ever manufactured. It is understood that nine more of these enormous weapons will be made.

BROUGHT \$8,000,000 CARGO. An Atlantic Port, Cable.—A British steamer arriving to-day after a voyage of 31 days from a foreign port, brought 16,200 bales of Egyptian cotton, valued at approximately \$8,000,000. The cargo, the largest of its kind to reach here in more than two years, was consigned to New England mills.

Too Little Exercise. THE necessity of using medicine to regulate the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels is largely due to the changed conditions of life during recent years. Our fathers lived a life of activity in the open air. If they ate heartily they had sufficient exercise to keep the liver and bowels active and to thereby remove the poisonous waste from the body.